e. Col.	A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH	.~
4.4	Horses & Carriages	
1.2		
*		
1	Marriages & Denths. 1	
- 4		- 4
5.6		
-	Ores strangers 11	
•	Heal Fatate	100
7.8	Hallrunds 11	3 4
	Special Notices i	- 0
	Mayloge Hooks	
		- 41
		- 11
	Winter Resorts	1 2
- 5	West Wested 9	0.7
	3.000	a instruction  Marriages & Denths

Breinese Notices.

Micep's Dress Shirts to measure, 6 for \$9.00; some better at any price. 800 and 511 Brasdway, between 11th and 12th ste.

DEMEMBER THIS IS "HOSPITAL BUNDAY." TRUBENT TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS

remark dekly Tribune 2 (a)

Tribune Monthly 2 (a)

Postage propald by The Tribune except as hereing asted.

LIT PORTAGE — The law requires that a 1 cent postage stated.

CIT PORTAGE — The law requires that a 1 cent postage asted.

Stamp be affixed to every copy of the lawity, Runday, of Benil Weekly Tribune mailed for local feltiery in or Benil Weekly Tribune mailed for local by sub-Xew-Tork City. This postage must be paid by sub-Xew-Tork City. This postage must be paid by sub-Xew-Tork City.

Readers are better served by bushing there are large to the sub-Xew-Tork City. The Runday Tribune Readers are better served by bushing there are large to the sub-Xew-Tork City.

reviser. Readers are better seried by letting the reveal of the property of th mae. 164 Nassaust, New York Mair unteren office.

1.22 Breadway. Address all correspondence simply.
The Tribune. Rew-York.

European Branch, for advertisements only. 1 Norfolk Street, Strand. W. C. London, England.

At the HARLEM OFFICES, 166 East One-hundred-end-tweaty-fifth-st. 263 West One-hundred-and-twenty-fifth-st. and 320 West One-hundred-and-twenty-to 5 p. m., at regular office rates.

BRANCH OFFICES:

234 Stheyes, a. e. cor. of 23d-st.
132 Stheyes, corner 128h-st.
142 Stheyes, corner 128h-st.
143 Stheyes, corner 128h-st.
144 West 42d-st. near Stheyes.
25 West 42d-st. near Stheyes.
25 West 42d-st. hetween 7th and 8th aves.
157 Stheyes, corner 14th-st.
157 Stheyes, corner 14th-st.
158 States, between 75th and 77th ats.
158 States, between 75th and 77th sts.
159 States, corner 3d-ave.
150 Fast 47th-st. corner 3d-ave.
150 Fast 1250h-st.
159 West 1250h-st.
159 States 22d-st. near Medison-ave.
1702 18tave. near Stheyt.
1703 18tave. near Stheyt.
1804 Avenue A. between 8d and 4th sta
180 BROOKLYN OFFICES.
1817 Pulten-st., 1,132 Myrtle-ave., 63 Court-st., 1,134
18cdford-ave., 415 Bridge-st. BRANCH OFFICES

# New York Daily Tribane.

POUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1893.

### TWENTY PAGES.

\_\_\_\_\_\_ THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-A lighter flying the British flag was seized by insurgents at Rio, but was released on demand of the warship Sirius's commander. = France and Spain signed a commercial convention, which will be in force for one year. Further details of the terrible experience of the British battleship Resolution during the recent gale in the Bay of Biscay were given Sir Samuel W Paker, the distinguished African explorer, died at his home in Devon shire, England. === Emperor William will address his leading Ministers and generals on New Year's Day.

Domestic .- The report of the minority of the se Foreign Affairs Committee on the Presint's Hawaiian policy was made public ght persons were reported fatally injured by n in a natural gas pumping station in East Chicago. - Prendergast's counsel says the assassin's case will be appealed to the highest court. \_\_\_ The Home Market Cinb, of Boston, has sent a memorial to Congress against ed tariff legislation. === George N. Leighton committed suicide rather than face the consequences of robbing Cincinnati's chari-City and Suburban.—Mere indictments were lound against John Y. McKane and other Gravesend officials; McKane's ball was increased and the Grand Jury was dicharged Miss Barroweliff, a young music teacher of Jersey City, was found near Sip-ave, unconscious, with a deep wound in her head inflicted with a stone. \_\_\_\_ The bleyele race at Madison Square Garden was finished; Shock won, with Waller second and Martin third. ..... The overdue oil steamer Burgermeister Petersen was

towed to port. The Weather.-Indications for to-day: Snot urries and warmer. The temperature yester day: Highest, 39 degrees; lowest, 29; average.

The memorial of General Hancock, which was formally presented to the city of New York yesterday afternoon by General Horace Porter acting in behalf of the Hancock Memorial Fund Committee, is a welcome addition to the statues of our great men that adorn this metropolis. The memorial is in the form of a colossal bronze bust, placed on a granite base, and has been set up in Hancock Square, at St. Nicholds ave and One-hundred-and-twenty-third-st., being the arst monument erected north of Central Park

One of the most remarkable contests of en durance ever witnessed in the world was brought to a close at Madison Square Garden last night. To sit astride a bicycle almost consly for six days and nights and to break all distance records ever made is a feat for which Albert Schock will be greatly applauded. But looked at from a rational point of ylew. what real good can such a struggle do? It is a combat against nature that is only one grade better than a prize fight or one of the old walking matches.

The death of Mr Namuel White Baker removes almost the last of the great African forers and one of the greatest of them. was the comrade of Speke and Grant, and or of Gordon in the Egyptian lan. He will be remembered as the explorer of the Blue and White Niles, the disrer of Albert Lake, and the leader of a prous movement for the suppression of the ag work, while Stanley and others have sisted the task of exploration and revealed to the world what he vainly the long-hidden sources of the Nile When Baker began his work in Africa that at was largely unexplored and unknown and civilized Powers had only a little foothold here and there upon its borders. Now, at his h, scarcely a mile remains untraversed by ers, and only a few small districts here nd there are left unclaimed by the land-grab-Powers of Europe. And to this great end have contributed so much as he.

The letter from Rio publish ed on snother page en by one of the best-known Americans all. It deserves careful consideration se who are striving to understand the ation there. It contains an impar

correspondent finds Little to choose between mittances to us of five dollars or less. Contribu-Peixoto and Mello, his sympathies are with the insurgents, because they are committed to the policy of putting civilians in place of military officers in all strongholds of power. Whether these promises will be fulfilled, if Mello be victorious, is a matter which our correspondent does not discuss. Military government is unquestionably a grave cvil in Brazil, as it is elsewhere in Spanish America, but we apprehend that no substitute can be found for it at present. Mello, if elected President, would be compelled to exercise authority in the great towns of the provinces, and he could only do this by means of military garrisons. Political order in Brazil cannot be maintained by payal

COAL AND FOOD FOR THE SUFFERING, land and numerous other lawbreakers of The Tribune Fresh-Air Fund has given satis- Gravesend have been indicted by the Extraorfaction to its great constituency through many years by certain special features which may furnish useful hints for the present winter. These features were the private payment of all expenses of organization and machinery, and the absolute security that every dollar contributed by the public should go direct to the person to be relieved, without deduction for cost of collection or outlay for organization. In consequence there has been an unusually generous popular support from all classes here. and from many widely scattered communities. It has seemed to The Tribune, and to the public-spirited gentlemen who have associated themselves with it in this work, that the most happy results might flow from applying the same methods to the relief of distress in this city during the remaining months of this hard winter. They have no desire either to criticise the methods or to come in conflict with the operations of any existing charity. They wish rather to utilize the machinery of the best-conducted charities now in operation, and to strengthen these by turning in that direction the stream of benevolence which has always flowed so generously at their previous calls. They have thought it most important to de

nothing likely to increase the existing drift of the idle and criminal classes toward this city; and are therefore desirous of avoiding, in any work they may undertake, as far as is consistent with common humanity, anything like furnishing free food or free lodgings to casual beggars or tramps on the streets. They believe that there are multitudes of readers of The Tribune who sympathize with the existing distress in this city, and would be glad to help to the extent of their means in relieving it, but often do not know just how. They propose therefore, to assign the manager of The Tribune Fresh-Air Fund, the Rev. Willard Parsons, with his corps of assistants, to work in the poorer districts of this city, which he knows so well, throughout the remaining winter months. He will personally investigate cases of distress in the homes of poor people, and will co-operate in gaining such information with the best charities already engaged in a similar task with most of which his previous experience has brought him into relations. Cases of real distress thus found they will undertake to relieve either through the machinery of the existing charities, or where essential by or ganizing the necessary machinery themselves

1. To furnish coal to those in want, in quanlities ranging, according to circumstances, from too pounds to half a ton.

2 To furnish, under similar circumstances and after similar investigation, plain and nourishing uncooked food in small quantities, ranging from fifty cents' worth to two dollars' worth of assorted articles.

3. To relieve cases of distress, where untaken to the home and consumed with the fam-Hy: and

4. To furnish to such contributors as may desire it tickets issued by existing charities for food and lodging, to be had either for a certain amount of work or gratuitously, to be carried in the pockets and given at discretion, instead of money, to casual cases of distress which may be thought worthy

The salaries and expenses of those engaged in this work will be defrayed by the gentlemen organizing it out of their private means. The expense of the free delivery, where necessary, of coal and uncooked food will be similarly defrayed. Every dollar given by the public in aid of this charley will be directly employed in buying a dollar's worth of coal, a dollar's dollar's worth of relief for a person or family whose actual suffering condition has been previously ascertained by these trained men. Wherever it can be done as economically, it will be spent through the existing charities, many of which are splendidly organized, already alive to the unusual necessities, and entitled to the most generous support from the abounding charity of New York. There are multitudes unfamiliar with their several names and special fields of work, but eager to be helpful in this time of distress. Many of these are already accustomed to contribute to the lief of suffering in this city through The Tribe une Fresh-Air Fund, and will gladly afail themselves now of its ngency, as a sort of charitable Clearing House, to direct their gifts to the causes they most wish to aid. If one desires to help relieve the destitution in ticular section of the city, or among a bartleular class of sufferers, or if another desires to give a particular kind of help, coal, or uncooked food, or cooked food, or lodgings, or therely a chance to earn a bed and a meal by work in a wood-yard, Mr. Parsons and his assistants know the most suitable agencies for each, and will turn that gift in that direction. Where no special object is designated, contributions will be directed to the relief of such distress as they have previously investigated by supplies of coal or food.

They have been engaged for some time in studying the situation and maturing the details of this work. Fuller particulars will be given from time to time, not only of methods but also of results. It will be sufficient now to say that from and after this date, any contributor desiring to furnish coal to the suffering poor of New-York can have a ton delivered at the tenements, divided among four or more needy families, for every five dollars sent us. Any contributor desiring to furnish food can have five dollars' worth of oatmeal or rice. beans, pork or corned beef, crackers or bread. and coffee or tee and sugar purchased at whole sale rates and divided among three or four destitute families. Any contributor, desiring to per and but by work is a wood-yard or other-

tions will be duly acknowledged in The Tribune, and reports will be published from time to time, of the progress and details of the work. A scrupulous account will be kept of all expenditures; and they will be audited, at the close of the winter, and reported on to the publie by Messrs, Cornelms Vanderbilt, William E. Dodge and Morris K. Jesup. And finally the public subscriptions for this Coal and Wood Fund are started this morning by Mr. Whitelaw Reld, with a subscription of One Thousand

#### JUSTICE IN BROOKLYN.

The old year ends in Brooklyn with a crown ing act of justice, McKane, Newton, Sutherdinary Grand Jury The offences charges against McKane are conspiracy, contempt of cart, assault in the second degree, violation the registry law and official misconduct. While he has been released under heavy bail, he is confronted with a batch of indictments for felonies which render his ultimate conviction and punishment almost a foregone conclusion. Grand Jury has done its work with remarkable thoroughness. There are said to be as many as a hundred indictments against Gravesend lawbreakers and election offenders This prompt and decisive action of the Grand

Jury is a great victory for public morals and good government. McKane and his creatures by their wanton violation of law and their defiant rebellion against the authority of the courts raised an issue which had to be met without flinching by an aroused community. It was issue of treason and rebellion against the State, If they had been allowed to commit crimes of that character with impunity, and to trample upon the writs of the Supreme Court, the authority of public law would have been fatally undermined. They have now been placed where they belong among indicted criminals and unless there be an almost in credible miscarriage of justice they will be wearing striped Jackets before many weeks.

### A DISAGREEABLE YEAR.

The years as they pass are crowded with events and they become with the progress of civilization more intricate and complex in woof and pattern; but each has its characteristic tone of coloring. The year 1863 has been preeminently an unsettled, disordered and disagree one. There has been no great war, the civil conflicts in Brazil and Nicaragua, the Spanish operations in Morocco, the skirmishes Matabeleland and the French invasion of Siam being incidents of slight importance. It has been, in the main, a penceful year, yet the world has been rent and shaken with political urmoil, Anarchist unrest, social discontent and onomic disturbance. There have been some things to inspire optimism, notably the Co lumbian Exposition with its marvels of pacific progress, the arbitration of the Behring Sea mestion, the great victory won in France for onservative Republicanism, and the awakening of public conscience in the United States disclosed by civic revolts against political rings and scandalous nominations for high office While there are bright lines and gleams of radi ance, the perspective of the year is a study of shadow and prevailing gloom. It reveals large areas of disaffection with existing institutions and social order. It tends to confirm the pensimist's suspicion that human government is be oming more unstable as the world advances in the arts of civilization, and that mankind, while growing wiser, is no happier as time In Great Britain there has been a prolonged

legislative conflict over the Home Rule bill fraught with partisanship and evil passion, and rendered inconclusive and barren by the suspensive veto of the House of Lords Masterful s Mr Gladstone's leadership has been, and invincible as is his faith in the ultimate tri umph of his cause, the continuance of Irish dissensions, the uncompromising hostility of health increase the uncertainties of the issuereconciliation of jealous races in the United Kingdom. A feeling of discouragement and doubt is inspired by the present tendencies of English public life. The year has been one of bad trade, industrial depression and labor agitation, the coal miners' strike having been one of the most formidable and disastrous in Eng lish annals. Italy has been brought to th verge of national bankruptcy; the honor of its Ministers has been sullied by banking scandals; and a prolonged Cabinet crists has undermined the stability of Government. Germany has passed through an exciting election precipitated by the Government's determination to increase the military establishment in anticipation of a coalition between France and Russia. While the Emperor has been victorious, he is confronted with an enormous increase of the Socialist vote, which memoes the future welfare worth of food, or in some way bringing a of the Fatherland. France has emerged from the Panama sentdals and reactionary intrigues with a stronger and more conservative Parlia ment, but many great reputations have been utterly wrecked, and the tone of public life has been lowered by the year's revelations of immorality and corruption. Equally discouraging has been the experience of the republics of Central and South America, with revolutions and dictatorships in many countries, with civil war and financial collapse in Argentine

and with a ruinous war in Brazil. What is most disheartening is the war proclaimed on all forms of government and social order by the Anarchists. Their activities have been increased in every European country, and their fanaticism and frenzy are dreaded alike In France, where they have created a scene of terror in the Chamber of Deputies; in Spain, where their outrages have been more numerous; in Germany and Russia, where they have defied the resources of military power; in Belgium, where the Constitution has been amended after unceasing social agitation, and in Austria-Hun gary, where momentous changes of political policy are in progress. The Anarchist is the nost dangerous foe that has chellenged the forces of European order for a generation. He is also the most difficult and evasive enemy to fight, since his campaign of destruction is plauned underground and carried out in congenial darkness. The prevailing distress and depression enable the Anarchists to recruit their forces everywhere and to increase their reources for their anomalous warfare upon so-

At home the year has been the least prosperous, although not the most unpromising, for a generation. The election of President Cleveland and the complete restoration of Democracy to power in Congress have been followed by financial depression, a stagnation of general business, a paralysis of nearly all forms of industry, a general shrinkage in values, and loss of employment and reduction of wages of hundreds of thousands of workingmen. The repeal of the silver purchase clauses, accomplished after a prolonged struggle, and the publication of the new tariff scheme, have failed to restore pullic confidence and to promote a revival of business. The old year will be rung out to the melancholy chime of "Hard times! Want and misery! Hard times!" Yet there is a clear note of promise rising above the doleful changes.

learned so much from the disheartening experiences of the year as the United States, nor all, down so resolute a determination to take them to heart and to profit by them in future.

THE CHARGES AGAINST THE POLICE. New-Yorkers who have the true interests of the community at heart must feel bitter disap-

solutment over the failure of the Extraordinary Grand Jary to find indictments in the police ases on Friday. Judge Barrett's instructions vere so clear and explicit that the decision of the jurors not to indict the accused officials causes general surprise and indignation. The evidence appeared to be plain enough-as plain as it was in the case of Police Captain Devery. If grand juries do not hold police officials to a strict account for serious lapses in duty, the Police Department is sure to sink into a still more deplorable condition than it is in at pres nt. Indictments by grand juries and trials by petty juries are needed to convince pelice officials that the people of New York are in earnest in their determination to have an honest and efficient police force, which shall not be misused by Tammany Hall for the perpetration of election frauds and election crimes, and for the protection of the victors and criminal classes. It is of the highest importance that police officers who abuse the powers conferred upon them to shield the victors and disorderly elements in the population should be taught that neither long service nor conspicuous position ner political influence can save them from he consequences of their misdeeds. The Exraordinary Grand Jury has failed to make use of a great opportunity for improving the discipline and raising the standard of the Police Department. It is hard to understand how the jurors can reconcile their failure to act with the obligations of the oaths which they under took, and with their responsibility for the conscientions discharge of their duties.

The recommendation of the Grand Jury that he police should co-operate with Dr. Park hurst's society is futile and silly in the circum stances. Until Dr. Parkhurst made himself feared at Police Headquarters and in every police station in New-York City all the efforts of his society to cleause the city and to compel public officials to fulfil their plain duties were greeted with derision, insult and execution by police officers in every part of the town spector Williams, whose case was before the Grand Jury last week, has not hesitated, in the hearing of numerous witnesses, to use the coursest and most abusive language possible in regard to Dr. Parkburst and society, and he even went so far in an official report as to declare that the sworn statements of Dr. Parkburst's officers and agents were falsehoods. Now, as to a question of verneity between Dr. Parkhurst and Inspector Williams, it will not take long for this community to decide. The reports of Inspector Williams that certain disorderly places did not exist have been proved to be intrue by legal evidence. How grotesque and desired it is then for the Grand Jury to ask police officials, who have betrayed melignant hostility and bitter hatred to Dr. Parkhurst's society, to co-operate with it. It is not by such recommendations of grand juries that any practical reforms are to be accomplished. What do the police captains and other officials care for presentments or recommendations? Indictments and trials and removals from office are the only things which they fear

No intelligent citizen can doubt that an extensive conspiracy exists in the Police Depart ment to protect officials who have been guilty of encouraging and shielding victors and disorderly people on Manhattan Island. If the grand juries fail in their duty the incoming Legislature may have a task of gravest inductit to take up.

THE ATTITUDE OF MODERN SCHNEE. Some recent atterances of Herbert Spence furnish conclusive evidence that that great thinker is by no means entirely satisfied will many of his earlier philosophic conclusions. It this respect he differs radically from many of his superficial followers, who appear to believe cooked food does not seem so available, by fur the Unionists and the Prime Minister's falling that the modern agnostic school of thought of which Mr Spenser is a distinguished reprequestions pertaining to man and the universe Indeed, it is not too much to say that these flippant sciolists have, by their dogmatic as sertions, done more to discredit true science than all the attacks of the conservative theologians combined

But while these camp followers of the army of science have been exulting over the downfall of superpaturalism, the great masters, whose disciples they profess to be, have been with drawing or modifying many of their more rad leal conclusions. They have discovered that certain hypotheses which they once considered as good as proved are in some cases unprovable and in others quite possibly untrue. The change of attitude toward religion which this process of scientific reconstruction implies is exceedingly significant R does not indeed mean that the agnostic is any nearer to believ log in the so-called supernatural claims of religion than he was before. Perhaps it would be nearer the truth to say that the probability of a modus vivendi between agnosticism and supernaturalism is becoming more remote every year. But in the latest utterances of the met who speak for a purely materialistic philosophy of the universe there is a marked absence of that truculent tone toward religion that was at least suggested, if not actually expressed, in their earlier utterances. The truth is, modern science, in attaining to a consciousness of the fact that the limits of knowledge are impass able, has also come to believe that beyond those limits there is Something, either a Being or a Power, whose existence, if it could be com prehended, would seem a greater marvel than the most extravagant claims of supernatural ism. In the domain of pure physical science alone recent investigations suggest that many of the fundamental formulas of the chemist may have to be restated in the light of a larger knowledge. The theory, for instance, that the differences between the various forms of mat ter are due simply to the different rotary me tions of their respective atoms may thus far be little more than a brilliant guess. But if it should prove to be true, and if man should then hit upon the secret of changing or controlling the atomic motion of matter, the history of the world would have to be rewritten. Not merely would the dreams of the old alchemists be more than realized, with the result of destroying all present standards of value, but the hitherto inscrutable secret of life itself might be laid bare, which in turn might result in man's find ing a way to prolong it at will. This is merely one of the many hints fur-

nished by modern science, that it is, after all, as yet only standing before the closed door of the temple of knowledge. Therefore it is, that while a horde of small-fry materialists are laboriously trying to measure the universe by their crude and ill-digested disbeliefs, the men who are really entitled to speak for science are becoming averse to making aweeping generalizations about the nature or causes of things, They have not yet given up agnosticism. On the other hand, their present attitude is more truly agnostic than their former attitude, which seemed to assume the falsity of the supernatural. But they are ready at any moment to abandon the agnostic position if evidence s forthcoming which will prove that man may know what they have declared to be unknowmany such-will see in this change of attitude a cowardly backdown. But in melity is ardly backdown. But in reality it a

true to the principles of science, which, after have never been much better expressed than they were by the Apostle Paul, when he said: "Prove all things; hold fast to that which is good."

The President must get some new decoys. He had already tried Carlisle in that capacity on the silver question, and found him a failure, notwithstanding which he took him down the Potomac the other day to hunt ducks with. Then there was Gresham. Perhaps the President thought because he caught so many gress with him in 1892 he might set him for ducks now. No wonder the hunters came back empty. Get some new ones, Mr. Cleveland.

Did Fellows appoint Pentecost because of the latter's simple Christian life?

The author of this volume is a young mar of unblemished character and of distinguished parliamentary talents, the rising hope of those stern and unbending Tories who follow reluctantly and mutinously a leader whose experience and eloquence are indispensable to them, but whose cautious temper and moderate opinions they abhor." This is the opening sentence of an article printed fifty-four years ago in "The Edinburgh Review." It was a review by Themas Bebington Macaulay of a volume on Church and State by William Ewart Gladstone. Macaulay was himself thirty-nine years old, nine venus the sentor of Gladstone. The former has been dead thirty-four years. The latter passed his eighty-fourth birthday last week, still hale and hearty-a political leader who, after sixty years of incessant activity, is able to tire out both followers and opponents at a parliamentary sitting.

The Anti-Spoils League has been organized none too soon. It is not yet announced whether the Hon. Grover Cleveland is to be one of the charter members.

Colonel Fellows wearing the cap and bells is a familiar spectacle in the District-Attorney's office. Ills appointment of Pentecost possibly indicates that his next decoration will be a dynamite fuse.

In making January 23 the date of the special lections for Congress to chaose successors to Meesrs, Fitch and Fellows, Governor Flower has made himself a party to a petty trick. The law requires the nominations to be filed twenty days before the election. By issuing the call on Friday, Sunday and Monday being holidays, the Republicans were left with only one day in which to issue their call for primaries and conventions and another to hold them and put forward candidates. But Tammany was not under this disadvantage. The Tammahy primaries, by a curious process of accurate conjecture, were already called for last night. Of course there was no urflerstanding between Tammany and Plower-of course not. It only happened that Tammany was ready and that the Republicans were taken unawares. But perhaps that won't make so much difference as the bosses think. At all events the canvass in these districts and its results will be closely watched to see if the oters who wanted Cleveland and an industrial revolution are proud of and grateful for the Wilson bill

The United States will say good-by to the Louisiana Lottery without a single pang of regret. It is good riddance to intolerably bad

New Yorkers expected much trouble, confusion and misfortune from the second term of John R. Fellows, but they did not expect, so inexcusable an appointment as that of Hugh O. Penteciat. Has Tammany gone mad?

One of the most difficult tasks Mayor Schlerer will have is the restoration of Brooklyn's credit A bid for only \$40,000 at par out of \$275,000 bonds offered is the wind-up of Mayor Boody's administration of the finances of the city

Club should not repeat the mistake of last year. New York ought to have a winning baseball team next season, and several first-dass players some histling. Other clubs are souring the in a better financial condition than for several years, and has no excuse for not spending money to obtain the men it needs.

Oh, yes, it has. And there is no one so sorry as Mr. Sheehan.

Congression Cadmus (Dom) of Paterson N. J. has telned hands with Congressman Magner (Dem ), of Brooklyn, and says that he will not vote for the Wilson bill unless it is ani-nied.

### PERSONAL.

Roscoe Howard, of San Diego, Cal., has presented to the Smithsonian Institution a white king eagle from Ecuador, where it was captured in the Andes, and said to be the first one of its species ever brought to this country. It is a magnificent look-ing bird and, although only six mouths old, weight nearly affy pounds and is about three feet six inches in height.

The Chinese residents of Roston made a Christmas gift to Miss Juita Prendergast, a clerk in the nited States Commissioner's office, of a purse containing \$10, is box of silk handkerchiefs, and other articles. A committee of Chinamen made the pres entation, and gave her also the original subscrip-tion paper signed by the Chinese donors. It recites that the gift is made on account of Miss Prender-gost's kindness to them in their dealings at the Commissioner's office.

United States Senator James McMillan, of Michigan, sent \$5.00 recently to Detroit for the benefit of the unemployed, suggesting that it be used to give work to those who wish and can get no other

Wee Hung Pen, a Chinaman who left Arizona year ago with his pretty American wife, after losing a fortune, is now reported from Africa as having a good claim in the Matabele country that will more than replace his vanished million.

It is not often that a humble bank porter is hon red by his employers to the extent of having his pertrait hong conspicuously on the wall of the director's room, but such was the good fortune of Carey Logan, an old negro who died at Lo served the Bank of Kentucky faithfully for fifty years, hendling millions of dollars during that time without a mistake, and winning the high esteem of all who knew him.

F M Mackwood, one of the largest tea growers island, is in San Francisco. He has filled many important offices in Ceylon, having been in the Legislative Council, and, up to the time of his departure, chairman of the Chamber of Commerce.

### THE TALK OF THE DAY.

The Rev. Dr. J. H. Barrows, the eminent Pres byterian clerkyman of Chicago, who did so much to make the World's Parliament of Religions a success, is coming in for a good deal of coarse and vulgar abuse from a few conservatives. "The referred to him as "the Rev. Balaam Barrows," and declared him to be "a specimen of the modern iscariot selling his soul and his Saviour for shekels of stiver." In a similar spirit, "The Presbyterian." f Philadelphia, recently referred to Monsignor Ba tolli as "the Imperial Dago."

A dude while walking along the streets met a little boy, who asked him the time. "Ten minutes to \$," says the dude. "Well," says the boy, "at 9 o'clock get your hair cut," and he took to his heels and ran, the dude after him, when, turning a corner, the dude came in contact with a policeman. nd ran, the dude after him, when, turning a corer, the dude came in contact with a policeman, sarry knocking him down. "What's up." said the collections. The dude, very much out of breath, and "Yes too that young urchis running along the collections."

hair cut." "Well," says the policeman, "what are you running for? You've eight minutes more and Good News.

An English paper tells the following old story of something having recently happened: The Dury ford magistrate sent a boy name! Mace to a tra ant school for two years, whereupon this college;

Clerk-You are bound to Lak the father what to

his religious persuasion. Chairman-Do you go to church?

Defendant-No. sir. Chairman-Do you go anywhere?

Defendant-No. sir. Chairman-Does the boy go anywhere? Defendent-No. sir.

Clerk-Then we shall put him down as belongiato the Church of England.

Another Holdup.—Watts—My wife tells me that you were telling your wife that you were held up for \$10 night before last.

Putts—Pid the fellow have a gun?
Putts—Did the fellow have a gun?
Putts—Worse then that. He had a straight flush.—(Indianapolis Journal.

A certain collector has the image of a heather

god, which he has labelled "Heathen Mol," and next to it a gold coin, labelled "Christian Mol,"

Mamma-Tommie, what are you going to buy mamma for her Christmas sift?
Tommy-Why, momey, dear. I've thought and thought about that and I decided that the best thing I could get for you, would be a rate of new skates for your little boy-chlarper's Young Peo-

Further discussion on the Wilson Tariff bill will

be postponed until next year. No Wish To Intrule. Business Man-Show me some of your soft black hats.
Hatter's clerk-Yes sir. Here's a line that will just suit you. Hest quality and latest style. Gertleman's hat. What size"

man's hat. What size"
"Haven't you somethirk wider in the brim and a little hicher in the crewa?"
"Yes de. That's the kind we sell to Chinamen."
"Let me see rome of hem, blease."
"Yes, ar; but I don't think they will suit you at ail. Nobedy but a chinaman buys that sort of hat now. I've rold 'em two dozen of that kind in the last manth.
"That style just sells them, does it?"
"Always."

what they nek for when they come in, is

"Every time". "And you don't try to sell them any other kind

do you."
"You bet I don't."
"You bet I don't."
"Well, I guess I'll go to some store where they
are as anxious to please a white man as they are
to please a Chinaman. Good evening."—(Chicago
Tribune.

"All of Tammany's leaders are tried and true men," remarks an epologist for the organizati Doubtless they are true—to Tammany Hail, is that is what is meant. But, unfortunately, many of them have not been tried, though they would be if jus

An old woman of undentable Celtic origin entered a downtown savings bank the other day and walked up to the desk.

"Do you want to draw or deposit?" asked the gentlemanty cierk
"Naw, I down. Of wants for put some in," was

gentlemanly clerk "Naw, I down! Of wants for put some in," was the reply.

The clerk pushed up the book for her signature and, indicating the place, said, "Sign on this line, "Above it or below it?"

"Just above it." "Ves." Ol was marriel?"
"No, just as it is now."
"No, just as it is now."
"Ol can't write." (Hoston Transcript

## THE DRAMA.

HENRY IRVING AND ELLEN TERRY. THE PARENTLL PERFORMANCE.

Mr. Irving, Miss Terry and their associates of the London Lyceum ended, last night, at Abbey's Theatre, the brilliant encacement which has been in progress there since November 8, and to-day they will depart, for Boston, They have presented "Bocket," "The Merchant of Venice," "Henry VIII." The Rells," "Louis NI," "The Mail." "Nance Oldfield," "A Reguar Fix," "The Lyone "Olivia," and their acting in those plays has given great pleasure to thousands of people, and, in the best minds of the time, has greatly strengthened the institution of the stage. There is no dramatic organization in the world so complete as that of the London Lyceum, and, notwithstanding the im perfections of a new stage, the performances that have been given at Abbey's Theatre under Mr. Irving's direction are among the most admirable that this community has ever seen not the least beautiful being that of "Olivia." with which the

the dramatic art should from time to time be thus asserted, and the fact is auspicious that such asertion receives the response of practical public made to the ascendancy of foreign actors in Amer ica; but when it is remembered that the American theatrical managers, with very few exceptions,-have for a long time been doing everything in their power to degrade the art by which they live, t friends of the stage must perceive that if it were not for the presence and influence of those foreign actors the theatre would saon degenerate to the level of a corner grocery. It is easy to say that the public does not wint fine things. It would be much wiser to present fine things and ascertain the result. When anybody in America will give such a performance as Mr. Irving and Miss Terry gave last hight in "Olivia," it will be time to celebrate the superiority of American dramatic art. For the present, little Columbia may well maintain a discreet silence about her theatre.

"Olivia" is a sad play, and it well befits a parting; but it closes with an aspiration of hope, and the last words that fell from the lips of the gentle Vicar of Wakefield found an echo in every heart and will long dwell in the public remembrance. Such occasions emphasize the pathos with which human life is everywhere environed.

"Welcome ever smiles. a corner grpcery. It is easy to say that the public

"Welcome ever smiles, And farewell goes out sighing."

"Welcome ever smiles."

And farewell goes out sighing."

After the last curtain fell, in response to cheers and plaudits that rang out from a great audiency crowding every part of the building. Mr. I reage came forward and spoke as follows.

"I cannot thank you as my heart dictates. My words fait. The most difficult part to act, however easy it may be to feel, is that of the grateful man. I can only say that we are all glad of your generous approval and are truly grateful for it. Speaking for all, and especially for our feer and cherished friend, Ellen Terry ogreat applause, I assure you that we deeply feel your kindness, and that we all rejoice that it is not goodly. Ferhaps goodly, should not be included in the dictionary for actors—they are so apt to turn up again. It has been a great pleasure to us to appear in this beautiful theatre, and we shall always remember it, associated, as we have been, so pleasantly with my good friend Abbey, and with his housewarming, nearly two months ago. In our travels we shall be cheered with the memory of your approval, and with the thought that we are to return for a couple of weeks in March, we are to return for a couple of weeks in March, we are to return for a couple of weeks in March, we are to return to be remembered. We shall look forward to that meeting. And now, with deep ryspect, let me say to you in the words of tr. Primese: 'Prosperity and Gods blessing.'

THE FRENCH COMPANY IN "THERMIDOR"

RESPRESENCE OF M. COQUELIN AND MAR. HADING AT ABBLY'S THEATRE.

The re-entrance of M. Coquelin and Mme. Ja-Hading on the New-York stage will be made at Abbey's Theatre to-morrow night. They will then play Serdou's "Thermidor," which has never before been done here in French. It was played in Eng-lish two years ago, but the performance was git satisfactory in all respects and it was not a distinct success.

It will be remembered that at the Theatre Francals the performance of the play was interdicted for political reasons. On the completion of "Thermidor" Sardou submitted his work to the Comedie Francaise, and then, as is customary, to "La Censure."
The piece was further passed upon by M. Bourgeois, and finally by President Carnot himself. The geois, and finally by President Carnot nimes. The opposition which ended in the interdict came later, the the day of the second performance it was generally understood by the company that a cabal would be present to cry down the play. At the first undattering reference to Robespierre it burst furth in hoots and yells, the play ending amid a scene of confusion and turmoil. It was under the pressure of this disorder that the French Government interdicted it.

pressure of this discountries of the play is as follows:
The present cast of the play is as follows:
M. Cogo 

Lapin (	
Jolibon 1	W. Volt
Martial Hugon	
Martenu \$	Der
Preheur a la Ligne	
Ribout (	
Herillon 1	
Ranson 2	
Chatenil 5 .a	
Veburn }	
Pourvoyeur	
Reinard	
Mimonet (	M. Nicoli
Heault	
Jumelot	······································
Triviane	
Wolff	Letpier
Houchard	
Pierre	
Incomeling	deserver and a second distances in the second
Francoice	Mine. Pat
Mile. Brault	Mana, Dali
Singlette	COLUMN TO STREET